UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/963,275	09/25/2001	Se-Yoon Jeong	51876p274	8401

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EXAMINER
SCUDERI, PHILIP S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2153	

DATE MAILED: 08/30/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/963,275	JEONG ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	Philip S. Scuderi	2153	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>25 September 2001</u>.

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-19</u> is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-19</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>25 September 2001</u> is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

      1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

      2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

      3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

A substitute specification in proper idiomatic English and in compliance with 37

CFR 1.52(a) and (b) is required. The substitute specification filed must be accompanied by a

statement that it contains no new matter.

The disclosure is objected to because the U.S. Patent referred to on page 1 line 19 is missing

a "6". The appropriate U.S. Patent No. is 6,125,211.

The disclosure is objected to because the date associated with the U.S. Patent referred to on

page 1 line 23 is incorrect. U.S. Patent No. 4,996,594 was issued on February 26th, 1991.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 1-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for

failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the

invention. The claims are generally narrative and indefinite, failing to conform with current U.S.

practice. They appear to be a literal translation into English from a foreign document and are

replete with grammatical and idiomatic errors. Examiner will treat the claims as best understood.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

Claims 1, 6, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Ise et al. (U.S.

5,325,483, hereinafter "Ise").

With respect to claim 1, Ise teaches an apparatus (2) for partially transmitting (114-120)

image data (42) on a network (1), comprising:

a first storage means for storing partial-region-accessible image file (11B);

a second storage means for storing information, which is offset & partial region access

information, needed to generate partial region image (11A);

a first communication processing means for receiving request for partial region image (108-

110) from a client (15A) and transmitting the partial region image requested to the client (120); and

an image partial access processing means for extracting the corresponding offset & partial

access information (108-110), accessing the corresponding image file stored in the first storage

means and generating the partial region image (114-118) based on the extracted offset & partial

region access information (35), and transmitting the generated partial region image to the first

communication processing means (120), in accordance with the request of a partial region image file

from the first communication processing means (108-110).

With respect to claim 6, Ise teaches a method for partially transmitting (114-120) image data (42) on a network (1), the method comprising the steps of:

a) a server (2) storing an image (42) in its DB (11), as a partial-region-accessible file (11B) and generating information needed for generating a partial-region image (11A), which is offset & partial region access information (35);

b) when a client (15A) requests partial region image (108-110), the server (2) accesses the corresponding image file, which is stored based on the offset & partial region access information (114); and

c) transmitting the generated partial region image to the client (120).

With respect to claim 19, Ise teaches a computer-based recoding medium for recording a program to embody the method transmitting partial image on a network, the functions of:

a) storing an image (11B) in a server (2), comprising information needed to generate partial region image (11A);

b) a client (15A) requesting a partial region image (108-110), the server (2) accesses the corresponding image file, which is stored based on the offset & partial region access information (114); and

c) transmitting the generated partial region image above to the client (120).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 4, 7, 9-10, 15-16, and 17-18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ise.

With respect to claim 4, Ise teaches the apparatus of claim 1. Ise does not expressly disclose that image (41) is a JPEG image. Ise is silent with respect to the type of image. Examiner takes Official Notice of the widespread use of JPEG compression to compress image data. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the apparatus of claim 1 to access JPEG files, thereby providing support for a standard that was in widespread use at the time of invention.

With respect to claim 7, Ise teaches the method of claim 6. Ise does not expressly disclose that image (41) is a JPEG image. Ise is silent with respect to the type of image. Examiner takes Official Notice of the widespread use of JPEG compression to compress image data. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the apparatus of claim 1 to access JPEG files, thereby providing support for a standard that was in widespread use at the time of invention.

With respect to claims 17-18, Ise teaches the method of claim 7. Ise further teaches recompressing the image data prior to transmission to the client (118). It would have been obvious

to one of ordinary skill in the art to recompress the file using the JPEG format, thereby providing

support for a standard that was in widespread use at the time of invention.

With respect to claims 9-10, Ise teaches the method of claim 18, wherein the step a) includes

the steps of:

d) storing an input JPEG (see rejection of claim 18) file (41), generating a converted JPEG

that supports partial access (11B) and output JPEG files (see rejection of claim 18), and assigning

memory for offset information (35); and

e-g) recompressing the image (118) as a JPEG file (see rejection of claim 18) and transferring

the image to the client (120).

With respect to claims 15-16, Ise teaches the method of claim 18, wherein the step b)

includes the steps of:

d) if the message of display region partial request is sent from the client to the server (108-

110), the information for the offset & partial access information database (35) being loaded (114) to

a JPEG (see rejection of claim 7) partial access processor (10) of the server (2).

e) checking if the requested region is a valid region, accessible from the original image

(Server 2 inherently "checks" if the requested region is valid since if it is invalid an error will occur.),

if it is, calculating the MBR (Minimum Boundary Rectangle) including the region (see fig. 6); and

f) recompressing the image (118) as a JPEG file (see rejection of claim 18) and transferring

the image to the client (120).

Claims 2-3 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ise in view of

Nakamura (U.S. 5,875,270).

With respect to claim 2, Ise teaches the apparatus of claim 1. Ise does not expressly teach

that client (15A) includes the following:

(a)   a scroll means for interpreting scroll information inputted by a user, and ordering and

controlling a new region to display;

(b)   a display control means for requesting partial region image to display the new region and

controlling the partial image of the new region to display, under the control of the scroll control

means;

(c)   a second communication processing means for transmitting the request for partial region

image file from the display control means to the first communication processing means and

receiving the partial region image from the first communication processing means; and

(d)   a decoding means for decoding the partial region image transmitted to the second

communication processing means and sending it to the display control means.

In considering (a), it was well known in the art to provide a scroll means for interpreting

scroll information inputted by a user, and ordering and controlling a new region to display, as

evidenced by Nakamura.

In a similar art, Nakamura teaches that personal computers generally have a display scrolling

function for moving an image displayed within a window display region when image data to be

displayed can not fit the display or inside the window display (column 1 lines 13-19).

Given the teachings of Nakamura, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art to provide a scroll means for interpreting scroll information inputted by a user, and ordering and

controlling a new region to display, thereby enabling a user to move an image displayed within the display region when image data to be displayed can not fit the display (Nakamura column 1 lines 13-19).

In considering (b), Nakamura further teaches a display control means (11) for requesting partial region image to display the new region and controlling the partial image of the new region to display, under the control of the scroll control means (column 5 lines 33-39).

Given the further teachings of Nakamura, it would have been obvious to provide client (15A) with such a display control means, thereby enabling a user to move an image displayed within the display region when image data to be displayed can not fit the display (Nakamura column 1 lines 13-19).

In considering (c), a second communication processing means for transmitting the request for partial region image file from the display control means to the first communication processing means and receiving the partial region image from the first communication processing means is inherent in the above combination of Ise-Nakamura.

In considering (d), Ise teaches a decoding means for decoding the partial region image transmitted to the second communication processing means (104). Given the above teachings of Nakamura, it would have been obvious to send it to the display control means thereby enabling a user to move an image displayed within the display region when image data to be displayed can not fit the display (Nakamura column 1 lines 13-19)

With respect to claim 3, Ise-Nakamura teaches the apparatus of claim 2. Nakamura teaches using a partial window display region when image data does not fit in a window (column 1 lines 13-

19). Such image data can be considered high-resolution and high-volume in comparison to the size

of the window.

Ise does not expressly disclose that image (41) is a JPEG image. Ise is silent with respect to

the type of image. Examiner takes Official Notice of the widespread use of JPEG compression to

compress image data. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the

apparatus of claim 2 to access JPEG files, thereby providing support for a standard that was in

widespread use at the time of invention.

Claims 5, 8, and 11-14 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ise in

view of Nakamura, and further in view of Dowell et al. (U.S. 6,608,933, hereinafter "Dowell").

With respect to claim 5, Ise-Nakamura teaches the apparatus of claim 4. Nakamura further

teaches a method of reformatting image files that require decompression to start from the beginning

of the file (column 1 lines 33-35) to provide intermediate access to the image files (column 2 lines 1-

5). Nakamura uses GIF files (e.g., column 1 lines 20-24). However, JPEG is a similar format in that

it also requires decompression to start from the beginning of files. Therefore, Nakamura provides a

clear motivation to format JPEG files to enable intermediate access to the compressed images

therein, speeding up the process of accessing the partial image data (Nakamura column 1 lines 54-

67).

Dowell teaches a method of formatting JPEG files into restartable segments (i.e. segments

that do not require decompression to start from the beginning of the full JPEG image, thus allowing

intermediate access) by providing restart intervals (e.g., column 2 lines 29-32). Given the teachings

of Dowell, it would have been obvious to specify a restart interval so that sections of JPEG images

could be decoded independently, thereby speeding up the process of accessing the partial image data

as discussed above.

The present teachings do not expressly state using a restart interval of 1. Nonetheless, doing

so would be a simple and obvious optimization of the instant teachings and would be obvious to

one of ordinary skill in the art to thereby speed up the process of accessing the partial image data, as

discussed above, by providing access to the file at a maximum number of offsets. See *In re Aller, 220*

F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955) "[w]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the

prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges".

With respect to claim 8, Ise teaches the method of claim 7. Nakamura further a method of

reformatting image files that require decompression to start from the beginning of the file (column 1

lines 33-35) to provide intermediate access to the image files (column 2 lines 1-5). Nakamura uses

GIF files (e.g., column 1 lines 20-24). However, JPEG is a similar format in that it also requires

decompression to start from the beginning of files. Therefore, Nakamura provides a clear

motivation to format JPEG files to enable intermediate access to the compressed images therein,

speeding up the process of accessing the partial image data (Nakamura column 1 lines 54-67).

Dowell teaches a method of formatting JPEG files into restartable segments (i.e. segments

that do not require decompression to start from the beginning of the full JPEG image, thus allowing

intermediate access) by providing restart intervals (e.g., column 2 lines 29-32). Given the teachings

of Dowell, it would have been obvious to specify a restart interval so that sections of JPEG images

could be decoded independently, thereby speeding up the process of accessing the partial image data

as discussed above.

The present teachings do not expressly state using a restart interval of 1. Nonetheless, doing so would be a simple and obvious optimization of the instant teachings and would be obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to thereby speed up the process of accessing the partial image data, as discussed above, by providing access to the file at a maximum number of offsets. See *In re Aller, 220 F.2d 454, 456, 105 USPQ 233, 235 (CCPA 1955) "[w]here the general conditions of a claim are disclosed in the prior art, it is not inventive to discover the optimum or workable ranges".*

With respect to claims 11-14, Ise-Nakamura-Dowell teach the method of claim 8. The further claimed subject matter is directed to steps that would be inherent in the reformatting of JPEG files for intermediate access using a restart interval of 1, which would have been obvious for the reasons applied to claim 8.
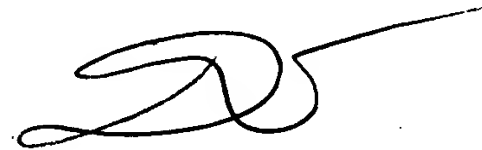
Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip S. Scuderi whose telephone number is (571) 272-5865. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8am-5pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton B. Burgess can be reached on (703) 305-4792. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

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contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Dung C. L
Primary Exam..